



Cambodian Statement on its' 2nd ER

Madam Chair;

I have the privilege to be here today to represent the Royal Government of Cambodia and her suffering people living in landmine most contaminated communities to present the Cambodian 2nd Extension Request.

I wish to also thank to the Committee on the Article 5 Implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the ISU that has steadfastly provided guidance and support in developing this ER.

Please note that the ER is not the work of the CMAA alone; it represents diligent contributions made by players and stakeholders of the Cambodian mine action sector. Most importantly it is a work formed by cumulative expertise from a 25 years of implementing and managing the mine action sector.

Slide 1: Summary of Cambodian extension request

As you all aware, Cambodia become a State Party of APMBC on 1 January 2000. Due to extended contamination, we have submitted the first ER which was granted at the Cartagena Summit allowing Cambodia a new deadline for the Article 5 to 1 January 2020. Now we are presenting the second ER for a period of 6 years until 31 December 2025.

It is also important to notice that Cambodia is facing both landmine and ERW problems, but for the purpose of this Presentation, we will cover ONLY APM.

The Cambodia first ER has indicated 648,800,000 m² of contamination needed for full clearance. This was an estimation. Since then, Cambodia has initiated a nationwide Baseline Survey with the intention to refine the projection by capturing all known contamination and superseding all previous recorded contamination.

Since the granting of the First ER we had made the following progresses:

We released: 8,290MF equal to 577,171,932 M² (175,084,530 M² cancelled through NTS, 109,970,680 m² reduced through TS and 292,116,722 m² released through clearance), found and destroyed: 101,424 APMs and 74,791 ERWs.

However, as of Dec 2018 there were 9,805 of suspected hazardous areas, which equal to 890,437,236 M² as the remaining challenge.

Slide 2: Rationale for requesting an extension

The nature of conflicts has left Cambodia with more problems to face, hence, we are only able to address half of the AP mine problem. Clearly, we are not able to meet the first ER obligation. There were many factors contributing to this. They remain as rationale for the second ER as well. These include:

- (1) clearly based on the result of the baseline survey, the **sheer scale of the problem** including ERW;
- (2) demining **technologies and methodologies available** to us; we improved and carefully introduced them as we go to assure their practicality, effectiveness, efficiency and safety for our operators and end users;
- (3) **available international donor funds** to support demining operation, which we have tried to sustain by being creative in our approaches despite global funding limitations; and
- (4) given the sheer scale of contamination; our demining resources would need to be **allocated to high priority areas**, to minimise casualties and support development.

There were other factors hindering clearance such as:

- (1) un-demarcated border areas, in particular bordering with Thailand;
- (2) available resources, which directly linked to the availability of funding;
- (3) some areas remained inaccessible such as forests, flood areas;
- (4) competing development priorities and demands; and
- (5) some data discrepancies.

Slide 3 Amount of time requested and Rationale to support the ER

In formulating the remaining challenges, we took the following considerations:

- As of December 2018, there were 890,437,236 square meters of AP mine affected land area remaining in Cambodia
- By December 2019, we are expected to release 84,250,000 square meters of AP mine affected land.
- Therefore from the 1st January 2020, there will be 806,187,236 square meters of AP mine affected land area that need to be released by 2025.

The Cambodia National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025 outlines our full commitment to the Maputo +15 Declaration; it aims to release all known landmine contaminated areas by 2025 (NMAS Goal 1) . We are therefore seeking a six-year extension under Article 5, paragraph 1, from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2025.

This requested six-year period is grounded on:

- The AP mine problem throughout Cambodia is better quantified by completing BLS activities in the remaining 73-unsurveyed/partially surveyed districts by 2020;
- By January 2020, there are only 806,187,236 square meters of AP mine affected land needed to be released by 2025.
- For 2020-2021 Cambodia plans to release the identified 500 priority villages located in the most contaminated provinces and to render them mine-free by 2021 with a total area of 220,000,000 square meters to be released.
- The required human resources to complete the job **are known**, with at least 2,000 additional deminers needed to meet the 2025 known AP mine-free goal. It is expected that the **military personnel** from the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces will be trained and deployed to meet with this additional 2000 deminers.
- The required approaches for financial resources **are known**. Cambodia will:
 - (a) Continue seeking international contributions as per our resources mobilization concept;
 - (b) Continue its current funding practice;
 - (c) Contribute resources to the deployment of additional deminers; and
 - (d) RGC continue to provide support plus its counterpart funds of 10 per cent on any contribution made to the new mine action related activities in Cambodia.

Slide 4: Resources required

To execute the mine action job to 2025, we are going to need a Total: US\$377 million, of which:

165 million for releasing 100% of all known mined areas; with the annual budget of 24 million

121 million for releasing 80% of prioritised cluster munitions areas; with an annual budget of 15 million

39 million for addressing 100% ERW contamination problems; with an annual of 6 million; and

52 million for sector management including coordination, monitoring, regulation, internal cooperation, IM, QM, MRE, VA, Gender, training and so forth with an annual of 6 million

Slide 5: Remaining challenges:

To release 806,187,236 M2 of the remaining landmine challenges, Cambodia will need 6 year period starting from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2025 with resources required around 165 million USD.

Slide 6: Work plan/land release targets

Accordingly, we set our targets and planned to release:

2019: 84,250,000 m²

2020 and 2021: 110,000,000 m² when additional deminer gradually come on board

2022 to 2025: We set to increase to 146,546,809m² annually as additional deminers are fully operational

Slide 7: Indicative work plan

Early in the presentation, I mentioned about the 500 priority villages to be released in 2020 and 2021. They are from the most APM contaminated provinces in Cambodia which amount to 220,000,000 sqm

Slide 8: Challenges and Needs:

Achieving our goal will require overcoming many challenges; those include:

- Insufficient funding,
- Dealing with security issues,
- Finalizing the remaining of the baseline survey; again it is also an issue of funding
- Climate change, which in many irregularity of very hot/dry and rainy/flood climate
- Equipment such as demining tools and equipment, vehicles, etc.
- A funding of 165 million earmarked for APM contaminated area released

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Landmine contamination (sqm)	110,000,000	110,000,000	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	146,546,809	806,187,236
Landmine land release budget (\$)	22,550,000	22,550,000	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	30,042,096	165,268,384

- Technical assistance to cope with the change in climate.

Closing:

Madam Chair,

The Cambodia Government has made enormous effort to bring peace and prosperity to its people. We have gained a hard-earned peace, and achieved remarkable socio-economic development progress.

It has been over half a century since regional and civil conflicts began and over 40 years since the genocidal rule. Now for the first time in our history, spanning over 150 years, we have achieved

one nation united, celebrating and loving our diverse differences. All of which, would not have been possible without the sacrifices and tireless efforts of the international community, our people and leaders.

Our dream is to once and for all end the threat of landmine; when we can say:

“the mines have been cleared and our heroic de-miners can turn their skills to help other countries on peacekeeping missions”, and “when doctors no longer have to make the terrible decision to amputate a leg”.

The Cambodian mine action sector is optimistic that it is capable to meet its obligation by the end of this 2nd extension period. The sector is committed to be effective and efficient in managing and implementing mine action program, its workplan and key actions set forth in the Cambodian National Mine Action Strategy 2018-2025; and most importantly, securing adequate finance and other resources to assure our deminers would have sufficient means to do their job safely and well.

Once again, on the behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia and her people, I strongly hope, our request met the committee requirement and Cambodia is allowed an opportunity for its 2nd Extension to end the suffering.

I am ready for any questions you may have.

Thank you!



Nation Religion King

Cambodian 2nd Extension Request

**01 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2025
(6 years)**

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Achievement in the 1st Extension Period

1 st extension period	01 January 2010 to 31 December 2019
Estimated challenge at the start of 1 st extension period (Jan 2010)	648,800,000 m² (648 km²)
Progress made since the start of 1 st extension request until 2018	Released: 577,171,932 m² (8,290 minefields) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 175,084,530 m² (175 km²) released by NTS • 109,970,680 m² (110 km²) released by TS • 292,116,722 m² (292 km²) released by clearance APM destroyed: 101,424 ATM destroyed: 1,560 ERW destroyed: 73,231

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Total achievement (1992-2018)

Area cleared/released	1,823 km ²
APM found and destroyed	1,064,354
ATM found and destroyed	24,840
ERW found and destroyed	2,775,748

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2nd Extension Period Requested

Remaining challenge as of 31 December 2018	890,437,236 m² (890 km²)
Target for 2019	84,250,000 m² (84 km²)
Remaining challenge as of 31 December 2019	806,187,236 m² (806 km²)
2 nd extension period requested	01 January 2020 to 31 December 2025 (6 years)

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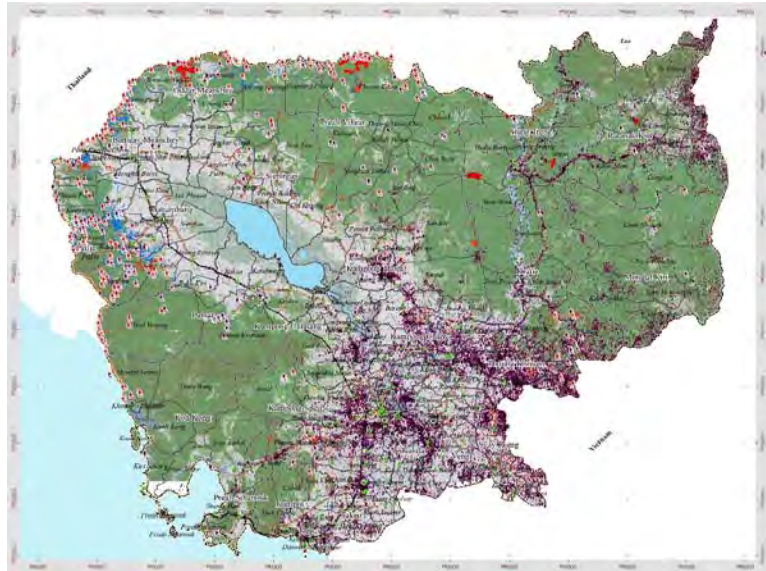
Known Remaining Challenges

806 km² APM

46 km² ATM

737 km² CM

468 km² ERW



Rationale for the 2nd Extension

Circumstances that impede the ability of Cambodia to fulfil its mine clearance obligations under Article 5:

1. Sheer scale of the problem,
2. Demining technologies and methodologies available,
3. Funding available to the sector, and

Key Targets for the Extension Period

1. To complete survey of the country (**73 districts**) by 2020,
2. To engage Royal Cambodian Army to contribute **2,000 additional deminers** to complete the job by 2025, including demining along border with Thailand,
3. To improve land release methods to release land faster,
4. To increase efforts on resource mobilization,
5. To release AP mine contamination of **806 km²** from 2020 until 2025,

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Funds Needed

Description	Total fund need (Million US\$)	Annual need (Million US\$)
AP mine contamination	165	24
Cluster munitions contamination (80%)	121	15
ERW contamination	39	5
Sector management	52	6
Total	377	50

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Indicative Workplan (2020-2021)

Target provinces (2020-2021)	No. of villages	Size of SHA (sqm)	2020		2021	
			No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)	No. Vil.	SHA (sqm)
BATTAMBANG	380	213,133,756	116	48,840,000	98	48,840,000
BANTEAY MEANCHEY	192	172,665,603	42	24,420,000	42	24,420,000
PREAH VIHEAR	95	34,786,425	14	15,290,000	69	15,290,000
PAILIN	70	34,012,575	6	11,000,000	9	11,000,000
ODDAR MEANCHEY	162	120,169,272	29	3,080,000	29	3,080,000
SIEMREAP	182	76,906,134	10	2,420,000	12	2,420,000
KAMPONG THOM	131	56,448,570	6	2,420,000	6	2,420,000
PURSAT	42	44,982,657	5	1,870,000	3	1,870,000
KOH KONG	22	24,092,367	2	660,000	2	660,000
TOTAL			230	110,000,000	270	110,000,000

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Annual Target and Funds Needed

Year	Target (sqm)	Fund needed (US\$)
2020	110,000,000	22,550,000
2021	110,000,000	22,550,000
2022	146,546,809	30,042,096
2023	146,546,809	30,042,096
2024	146,546,809	30,042,096
2025	146,546,809	30,042,096
Total	806,187,236 (806 km²)	165,268,384 (US\$ 165)

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Thank You for Your Attention!